

## The Test is coming . . . . .

Part I: 55 multiple choice in 55 minutes (40%)

Part IB: 4 short answers in 50 minutes (20%)

10 minute break

Part II: DBQ - 15 minute recommended (25%)

read time, but not required

Total of 55 minutes

Part IIB: Long essay - Choose 1 of 2 questions (15%)

35 minutes recommended

Part II section has a total of 90 minutes

for two essays

## 4 major time periods

**1. 1450-1648**

**2. 1648 - 1815**

**3. 1815 - 1914**

**4. 1914 - present**

## PERIOD 1: c. 1450 to c. 1648

**Key Concept 1.1.** The worldview of European intellectuals shifted from one based on ecclesiastical and classical authority to one based primarily on inquiry and observation of the natural world.

**Key Concept 1.2.** The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.

Three trends shaped early modern political development: (1) from decentralized power and authority toward centralization; (2) from a political elite consisting primarily of a hereditary landed nobility toward one open to men distinguished by their education, skills, and wealth; and (3) from religious toward secular norms of law and justice.

**Key Concept 1.3.** Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.

**Key Concept 1.4.** Europeans explored and settled overseas territories, encountering and interacting with indigenous populations.

**Key Concept 1.5.** European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial and agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the persistence of medieval social and economic structures.

# 5 major themes of European History

*These transcend time periods*

1. Interaction of Europe and the World
2. Poverty and Prosperity
3. Objective Knowledge and Subjective Visions
4. States and Other Institutions of Power
5. Individuals and Society

## Theme 1: Interaction of Europe and the World (INT)

Beginning in the 15th century, European nations sent explorers into the world beyond the Mediterranean, establishing new shipping routes, trading stations, and eventually, colonies in many parts of the globe. The motivations for these enterprises were complex and have been the subject of much historical debate. Were Europeans driven primarily by the desire for more direct and secure trade routes, by the pursuit of new commercial wealth, or by religious zeal — the desire to convert new peoples to Christianity? Whatever the motivations, these explorations created new, complex trade systems that profoundly affected European prosperity, patterns of consumption, commercial competition, and national rivalries. The activities and influence of Europeans varied in different parts of the world. In India and China, centers of high civilizations, Europeans remained on the periphery in trading stations for centuries. In Africa, they also established themselves on the coasts, trading with the indigenous populations of the interior. In the Americas, they created colonies and imposed their religious, social, and political institutions on the native peoples. Europeans also brought new diseases to the Americas, which hastened the collapse of the indigenous cultures on the two continents. However, cross-cultural influence flowed in both directions. The encounters with non-European peoples profoundly affected European trade, social life, and ideas.

## Review #1.notebook

With their American colonies and the global reach of their seafarers, Europeans helped to create a truly global trading system, introducing new foods (such as tomatoes, potatoes, peppers, and corn) that changed the food cultures of China, India, and Europe. At the same time as Europe was experiencing the material consequences of its interaction with the world, European intellectuals began to describe and analyze the peoples and cultures with which they came into contact, and collect and catalogue the flora and fauna they discovered. The use of "race" as a primary category for differentiating peoples coincided with the expansion of slavery, as Europeans sought a workforce for overseas plantations; this categorization helped Europeans justify the slave system. From the 16th to the 19th century, the transatlantic slave trade became a central feature of the world economy, and millions of Africans were transported via the notorious Middle Passage to labor on plantations in the Americas. The vast and cruel slave system began to generate opposition in Europe beginning in the late 18th century. Abolitionists objected to the system on humanitarian and religious grounds. An important strand of Enlightenment thought — the belief in citizenship, popular sovereignty, equality, and liberty — promoted by the American and French revolutions also contributed to the ideology of the abolitionist movements, and European states abolished the slave trade in the early 19th century. From the late 18th century to the era of decolonization, these Enlightenment principles influenced those who opposed Europe's global domination.

Yet, this critique of colonialism did not have an immediate effect, given that the 19th century proved to be a period of empire building. Driven by the needs of an industrial economy and nationalism, Europeans expanded their territorial control in Asia and Africa through warfare, the seizure of property, and, in some cases, immigration. In the late 19th century, the scale and pace of conquest intensified because of asymmetries in military technology, communications, and national rivalries among the Great Powers. In conquered territories, Europeans established new administrative, legal, and cultural institutions, and restructured colonial economies to meet European needs. These actions often led to resistance in colonial areas. Within Europe, exposure to new peoples and cultures influenced art and literature, and spurred on efforts to find a scientific basis for racial differences. Competition for colonies also destabilized the European balance of power and was a significant cause of World War I. In the mid-20th century, the rise of the United States as an economic and military power, two world wars, and the four-decades-long Cold War led to a decolonization movement that diminished Europe's economic and diplomatic place in the world. At the end of the 20th century, Europe sought new ways of defining interactions among its own nations and with the rest of the world. At the same time, the migration of non-European people into Europe began to change the ethnic and religious composition of European society and to create uncertainties about European identity.

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### OVERARCHING QUESTIONS:

- ▶ Why have Europeans sought contact and interaction with other parts of the world? (INT-1 and 2)
- ▶ What political, technological, and intellectual developments enabled European contact and interaction with other parts of the world? (INT-3 and 4)
- ▶ How have encounters between Europe and the world shaped European culture, politics, and society? (INT-5, 6, 7, and 8)
- ▶ What impact has contact with Europe had on non-European societies? (INT-9, 10, and 11)

<b>INT-1</b> Assess the relative influence of economic, religious, and political motives in promoting exploration and colonization.	1.4. I	Commercial and religious motivations
	1.4. III	Competition for trade
	2.1. III	Rivalry between Britain and France
	2.2. II	Worldwide economic network
	2.2. III	Commercial rivalries
	3.5. I	National rivalries; raw materials and markets
	4.1. VII	Post-World War I mandate system

<b>INT-2</b> Analyze the cultural beliefs that justified European conquest of overseas territories and how they changed over time.	1.4. I	Christianity
	3.5. I	Cultural and racial superiority
	3.6. II	Social Darwinism
	4.1. VII	Principle of national self-determination

<b>INT-3</b> Analyze how European states established and administered overseas commercial and territorial empires.	1.4. II	Technological advances
	1.4. III	Commercial networks
	2.2. II	Mercantilism; slave-labor system
	2.2. III	Diplomacy and warfare
	3.5. II	Industrial and technological developments
	4.1. VII	Mandate system

<b>INT-4</b> Explain how scientific and intellectual advances — resulting in more effective navigational, cartographic, and military technology — facilitated European interaction with other parts of the world.	1.4. II	Technological advances
	3.1. III	New communication and transportation technologies
	3.5. II	Industrial and technological developments



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<b>INT-5</b> Evaluate the impact of the Columbian Exchange — the global exchange of goods, plants, animals, and microbes — on Europe's economy, society, and culture.	1.4. IV	Shift of economic power to Atlantic states; economic opportunities
	2.2. II	Agricultural, industrial, and consumer revolutions in Europe; expansion of slave-labor system
<b>INT-6</b> Assess the role of overseas trade, labor, and technology in making Europe part of a global economic network and encouraging the development of new economic theories and state policies.	1.4. I	Access to gold, spices, and luxury goods; mercantilism
	1.4. III	Commercial and trading networks
	1.4. IV	Columbian Exchange
	2.2. II	European-dominated worldwide economic network; mercantilism
	2.3. III	Commercial rivalries
	3.1. III	New means of communication and transportation
	3.5. I	Search for raw materials and markets
	4.2. IV	Postwar reconstruction of industry and infrastructure; consumerism
	4.4. I	New communication and transportation technologies
<b>INT-7</b> Analyze how contact with non-European peoples increased European social and cultural diversity and affected attitudes toward race.	1.4. IV	Expansion of slave trade
	2.1. IV	Slave revolt and independence of Haiti
	2.2. II	Expansion of transatlantic slave-labor system
	2.3. II	Increased exposure to representations of peoples outside Europe
	3.5. I	Ideology of cultural and racial superiority
	3.5. III	Imperial encounters with non-European peoples
	4.1. VII	National self-determination
	4.3. III	Increased immigration into Europe
<b>INT-8</b> Evaluate the United States' economic and cultural influence on Europe and responses to this influence in Europe.	4.1. I	Emergence of United States as a world power
	4.1. II	Wilsonian idealism
	4.1. IV	Cold War; world monetary and trade systems and geopolitical alliances
	4.2. III	1929 stock market crash
	4.2. IV	Marshall Plan
	4.3. IV	United States' influence on elite and popular culture
	4.4. III	Green parties; revolt of 1968
<b>INT-9</b> Assess the role of European contact on overseas territories through the introduction of disease, participation in the slave trade and slavery, effects on agricultural and manufacturing patterns, and global conflict.	1.4. IV	Columbian Exchange
	2.2. II	Slave trade and new consumer goods
	3.5. III	Imperial conflicts and alliances
	4.1. I	Cause of First World War
	4.1. IV	Cold War outside Europe
	4.1. VII	Decolonization
<b>INT-10</b> Explain the extent of and causes for non-Europeans' adoption of or resistance to European cultural, political, or economic values and institutions, and explain the causes of their reactions.	2.1. IV	Influence of French Revolution
	3.5. I	Latin American revolutions
	3.5. III	Responses to imperialism
	4.1. VII	Independence movements and mandates

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**INT-11** Explain how European expansion and colonization brought non-European societies into global economic, diplomatic, military, and cultural networks.

- 1.4. I Exploration motives and mercantilism
- 1.4. III Establishment of empires
- 1.4. IV Slave trade and new goods
- 1.5. I Money economy
- 2.1. III Colonial rivalry and warfare
- 2.1. IV Revolution across the Atlantic
- 2.2. II Slave trade
- 2.2. III Diplomacy and colonial wars
- 3.5. I Imperialist motives; racial Darwinism
- 3.5. III Responses and resistance to imperialism
- 4.1. I World War I outside Europe
- 4.1. IV Cold War outside Europe
- 4.1. VII Nationalism and decolonization
- 4.3. III Colonial emigration to Europe
- 4.4. III Guest workers

Date	Event	Significance	Key people, names, treaties,
1492			
1517			
1588			
1648			
1688			
1789			
1815			
1870-71			
1914			
1917			
1918			
1929			
1945			
1947			
1949			
1955			
1989			
1991			

## Review #1.notebook

Date	Event	Significance	Key people, names, treaties,
1492	Columbus "discovers" America		
1517	Luther posts 95 Thesis	Sparks Reformation	
1588	Spanish Armada against England	Beginning of Spanish decline	
1648	End of 30 Yrs War - Peace of Westphalia	- end of HRE, last religious war	
1688	Glorious Revolution in England	Ended Absolutism once and for all	
1789	French Revolution		
1815	Napoleon's defeat, Congress of Vienna		
1870-71	Unification of Germany - Franco-Prussian War		
1914	Beginning of WWI		
1917	Russian Revolution		
1918	End of World War I		
1929	Great Depression - Stock market crash		
1945	End of World War II		
1947	Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan		
1949	NATO		
1955	Warsaw Pact		
1989	Eastern European pro-democracy movements		
1991	Collapse of USSR		